

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

CAPITOL RECORDS, INC., a )  
Delaware corporation; VIRGIN )  
RECORDS AMERICA, INC., a )  
California corporation; SONY BMG )  
MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT, a )  
Delaware general partnership; ARISTA )  
RECORDS LLC, a Delaware limited )  
liability company; and BMG MUSIC, a )  
New York general partnership, )  
 )  
Plaintiffs, )  
 )  
vs. ) Civil Action No.: 1:06-cv-00913-MEF  
 )  
RAVEN LEWIS, )  
 )  
 )  
Defendant.

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**FINAL JUDGMENT AND PERMANENT INJUNCTION  
BASED ON STIPULATION**

The Court, having considered the Stipulation to Judgment and Permanent  
Injunction executed by the parties,

IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED THAT:

Plaintiffs have alleged that Defendant distributed (including by uploading) and/or  
reproduced (including by downloading) via the Internet or an online media distribution  
system copyrighted sound recordings owned or controlled by the Plaintiffs, without  
Plaintiffs' authorization, in violation of 17 U.S.C. § 501. Without admitting or denying

liability, Defendant has not contested Plaintiffs' allegations, and has acknowledged that such conduct is wrongful.

1. Defendant shall pay to Plaintiffs in settlement of this action the sum of \$4080.00.

2. Defendant shall pay Plaintiffs' costs of suit (complaint filing fee and service of process fee) in the amount of \$420.00.

3. Defendant shall be and hereby is enjoined from directly or indirectly infringing Plaintiffs' rights under federal or state law in any sound recording, whether now in existence or later created, that is owned or controlled by Plaintiffs (or any parent, subsidiary, or affiliate record label of Plaintiffs) ("Plaintiffs' Recordings"), including without limitation by:

(a) using the Internet or any online media distribution system to reproduce (*i.e.*, download) any of Plaintiffs' Recordings, to distribute (*i.e.*, upload) any of Plaintiffs' Recordings, or to make any of Plaintiffs' Recordings available for distribution to the public, except pursuant to a lawful license or with the express authority of Plaintiffs; or

(b) causing, authorizing, permitting, or facilitating any third party to access the Internet or any online media distribution system through the use of an Internet connection and/or computer equipment owned or controlled by Defendant,

to reproduce (*i.e.*, download) any of Plaintiffs' Recordings, to distribute (*i.e.*, upload) any of Plaintiffs' Recordings, or to make any of Plaintiffs' Recordings available for distribution to the public, except pursuant to a lawful license or with the express authority of Plaintiffs.

Defendant also shall destroy all copies of Plaintiffs' Recordings that Defendant and/or any third party that has used the Internet connection and/or computer equipment owned or controlled by Defendant has downloaded without Plaintiffs' authorization onto any computer hard drive or server owned or controlled by Defendant, and shall destroy all copies of those downloaded recordings transferred onto any physical medium or device in Defendant's possession, custody, or control.

4. Defendant irrevocably and fully waives notice of entry of the Judgment and Permanent Injunction, and understands and agrees that violation of the Judgment and Permanent Injunction will expose Defendant to all penalties provided by law, including for contempt of Court.

5. Defendant irrevocably and fully waives any and all right to appeal this Judgment and Permanent Injunction, to have it vacated or set aside, to seek or obtain a new trial thereon, or otherwise to attack in any way, directly or collaterally, its validity or enforceability.

6. Nothing contained in the Judgment and Permanent Injunction shall limit the right of Plaintiffs to recover damages for any and all infringements by Defendant of any right under federal copyright law or state law occurring after the date Defendant executes the Stipulation to Judgment and Permanent Injunction.

7. Defendant shall not make any public statements that are inconsistent with any term of the Stipulation to Judgment and Permanent Injunction.

8. The Court shall maintain continuing jurisdiction over this action for the purpose of enforcing this final Judgment and Permanent Injunction.

The Clerk of the Court is DIRECTED to enter this document on the civil docket sheet as a Final Judgment pursuant to Rule 58 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and to close this file.

DONE this the 6<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2007.

/s/ Mark E. Fuller  
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

A copy of this checklist is available at the website for the USCA, 11th Circuit at [www.ca11.uscourts.gov](http://www.ca11.uscourts.gov)  
 Effective on April 9, 2006, the new fee to file an appeal will increase from \$255.00 to \$455.00.

## CIVIL APPEALS JURISDICTION CHECKLIST

1. **Appealable Orders:** Courts of Appeals have jurisdiction conferred and strictly limited by statute:

- (a) **Appeals from final orders pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1291:** Only final orders and judgments of district courts, or final orders of bankruptcy courts which have been appealed to and fully resolved by a district court under 28 U.S.C. § 158, generally are appealable. A final decision is one that “ends the litigation on the merits and leaves nothing for the court to do but execute the judgment.” Pitney Bowes, Inc. v. Mestre, 701 F.2d 1 365, 1 368 (11th Cir. 1983). A magistrate judge’s report and recommendation is not final and appealable until judgment thereon is entered by a district court judge. 28 U.S.C. § 636(c).
- (b) **In cases involving multiple parties or multiple claims,** a judgment as to fewer than all parties or all claims is not a final, appealable decision unless the district court has certified the judgment for immediate review under Fed.R.Civ.P. 54(b). Williams v. Bishop, 732 F.2d 885, 885- 86 (11th Cir. 1984). A judgment which resolves all issues except matters, such as attorneys’ fees and costs, that are collateral to the merits, is immediately appealable. Budinich v. Becton Dickinson & Co., 486 U.S.196, 201, 108 S.Ct. 1717, 1721-22, 100 L.Ed.2d 178 (1988); LaChance v. Duffy’s Draft House, Inc., 146 F.3d 832, 837 (11th Cir. 1998).
- (c) **Appeals pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1292(a):** Appeals are permitted from orders “granting, continuing, modifying, refusing or dissolving injunctions or refusing to dissolve or modify injunctions . . .” and from “[i]nterlocutory decrees . . . determining the rights and liabilities of parties to admiralty cases in which appeals from final decrees are allowed.” Interlocutory appeals from orders denying temporary restraining orders are not permitted.
- (d) **Appeals pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b) and Fed.R.App.P. 5:** The certification specified in 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b) must be obtained before a petition for permission to appeal is filed in the Court of Appeals. The district court’s denial of a motion for certification is not itself appealable.
- (e) **Appeals pursuant to judicially created exceptions to the finality rule:** Limited exceptions are discussed in cases including, but not limited to: Cohen v. Beneficial Indus. Loan Corp., 337 U.S. 541, 546, 69 S.Ct. 1221, 1225-26, 93 L.Ed. 1528 (1949); Atlantic Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass’n v. Blythe Eastman Paine Webber, Inc., 890 F.2d 371, 376 (11th Cir. 1989); Gillespie v. United States Steel Corp., 379 U.S. 148, 157, 85 S.Ct. 308, 312, 13 L.Ed.2d 199 (1964).

2. **Time for Filing:** The timely filing of a notice of appeal is mandatory and jurisdictional. Rinaldo v. Corbett, 256 F.3d 1276, 1278 (11th Cir. 2001). In civil cases, Fed.R.App.P. 4(a) and (c) set the following time limits:

- (a) **Fed.R.App.P. 4(a)(1):** A notice of appeal in compliance with the requirements set forth in Fed.R.App.P. 3 must be filed in the district court within 30 days after the entry of the order or judgment appealed from. However, if the United States or an officer or agency thereof is a party, the notice of appeal must be filed in the district court within 60 days after such entry. **THE NOTICE MUST BE RECEIVED AND FILED IN THE DISTRICT COURT NO LATER THAN THE LAST DAY OF THE APPEAL PERIOD – no additional days are provided for mailing.** Special filing provisions for inmates are discussed below.
- (b) **Fed.R.App.P. 4(a)(3):** “If one party timely files a notice of appeal, any other party may file a notice of appeal within 14 days after the date when the first notice was filed, or within the time otherwise prescribed by this Rule 4(a), whichever period ends later.”
- (c) **Fed.R.App.P. 4(a)(4):** If any party makes a timely motion in the district court under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure of a type specified in this rule, the time for appeal for all parties runs from the date of entry of the order disposing of the last such timely filed motion.
- (d) **Fed.R.App.P. 4(a)(5) and 4(a)(6):** Under certain limited circumstances, the district court may extend the time to file a notice of appeal. Under Rule 4(a)(5), the time may be extended if a motion for an extension is filed within 30 days after expiration of the time otherwise provided to file a notice of appeal, upon a showing of excusable neglect or good cause. Under Rule 4(a)(6), the time may be extended if the district court finds upon motion that a party did not timely receive notice of the entry of the judgment or order, and that no party would be prejudiced by an extension.
- (e) **Fed.R.App.P. 4(c):** If an inmate confined to an institution files a notice of appeal in either a civil case or a criminal case, the notice of appeal is timely if it is deposited in the institution’s internal mail system on or before the last day for filing. Timely filing may be shown by a declaration in compliance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746 or a notarized statement, either of which must set forth the date of deposit and state that first-class postage has been prepaid.

3. **Format of the notice of appeal:** Form 1, Appendix of Forms to the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, is a suitable format. See also Fed.R.App.P. 3(c). A pro se notice of appeal must be signed by the appellant.

4. **Effect of a notice of appeal:** A district court loses jurisdiction (authority) to act after the filing of a timely notice of appeal, except for actions in aid of appellate jurisdiction or to rule on a timely motion of the type specified in Fed.R.App.P. 4(a)(4).